FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 11, 1914

Hymn of Freedom

(From Mural Decoration by Sylvia Pankhurst)

Vol. II JULY 11, 1914. No. 28

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Demand for Action from the Rules Committee

During the past week women from many States have protested against the obstructive tactics of the House Rules Committee in blocking a vote on the Suffrage Amendment and have demanded that the Representatives in the House be given an opportunity to record their views on the Suffrage issue, in the present session.

"Heckling the President"

The press reports of the clubwomen's deputation to the President have been extremely valuable. They gave fully and accurately the stand of the President, and the apt questions which he avoided by declining to be cross-examined. The deputation has had most excellent results in clearing up the political situation in the eyes of organized bodies of women, both enfranchised and disfranchised.

Some few curious commentaries, however, cropped up editorially. Under the caption, "Heckling the President," the New York Times says: "It certainly was not proper. The President of the United States is not to be heckled or hectored or made a defendant. * * * To catechise him after he had finished his speech to them is a thing never done by similar delegations of men."

The Times has not grasped the fact that no similar delegations of men are possible. Men approach their own representative. If he disagrees with them, they have a legitimate remedy in their own hands and can choose another representative at a duly appointed time. Women approach the President as members of a disfranchised class. The President does not represent them. He bears no constitutional relation to them whatever. If the President rejects their appeal they have no legal means of redress. If they may not question the President on the justice of his refusal to help them—question him gently and reasonably, as they did—their position is indeed a subservient one.

And who told the Times that men never questioned the President "after he had finished his speech to them?" While the tariff bill was before Congress, representatives of men's interests argued with him for hours. But they were men, and voters.

Forcing Suffrage on a Majority

The Washington Herald, apparently feeling the weakness of the argument that the majority might "coerce" the minority, makes the novel point that a Federal amendment may force woman suffrage on a majority of the people. Certain States containing a popular majority might oppose woman suffrage and still be overborne by the vote of the other thirty-six.

What ingenuities of argument spring from a poor case! It is yet to be proved that twelve States would vote against suffrage, or that these would be the most populous ones. If this did happen, however, it would come as the result of our Federal method of government by States, rather than by individuals. President Wilson was elected by a minority of votes; yet he does not doubt his right to rule. It seems difficult for men to apply to women's affairs arguments good enough for their own.

Suffrage Petition in Ohio

Women in Ohio are hard at work gathering in the last signatures to the initiative petition calling for a State referendum on woman suffrage. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton has set July 7th as the date when all petitions shall be completed. They will be presented by Mrs. Upton to the Secretary of State at Columbus on July 30th.

On Wednesday, July 1st, Miss Bertelle Lyttle carried to Mrs. Upton at Warren, Ohio, 15,000 signatures to the initiative petitions, obtained by the members of the Woman Suffrage Party of Cuyahoga County.

Woman Senator Honored

Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado sails July 14th for Europe to attend the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Stockholm as a delegate from her State. Her appointment was requested by the international body, and accompanied by a request for her to lecture in various European cities. This is the first time that a woman has ever been a delegate to the Interparliamentary Union.

Miss Julia Lathrop on Mothers' Pensions

A report has been issued from the Children's Bureau on existing laws dealing with mother's pensions. The report includes the text of the laws now in operation in twenty-one States of the Union, in Denmark, and New Zealand; a brief history of this type of legislation, and a most excellent bibliography.

The idea of this legislation is to provide an allowance to mothers of dependent children who are unable to support them—in other words, to board out children to their own mothers instead of to an institution; and thus to keep good homes together.

"In two years," Miss Lathrop writes, "there has come into existence in States embracing half the population of the country a type of legislation whose purpose is admittedly uniform, to secure for young children home life and the personal care of a good mother."

Miss Lathrop has done the nation a great service in compiling existing mothers' pension laws, as a basis for further and better legislation along the same rational lines.

Gathering of Famous Women at Newport on July 8

Some of the most distinguished women of th United States were gathered together at a meet ing held in the Marble House, Mrs. Oliver H P. Belmont's residence at Newport, R. I., to mee the Duchess of Marlborough, who is visiting thi country to study social work in America. Th speakers included Miss Rose Schneiderman, Mis Mary M. Bartelme, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Mrs. Ella Flag Young, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Senator Hele Ring Robinson, Miss Kate M. Gordon and th Duchess of Marlborough. Mrs. Belmont her self presided.

In her opening address Mrs. Belmont said "'Once upon a time' it was not only the cus tom but the usual method of endowing he (woman) with respectability to speak of her a 'belonging' to some man—his mother, his wife his sister, his daughter—and later on, when th 'sturdy oak' had fallen by the wayside, his 'relict

"The women who have traveled from the fou corners of the United States to confer with u today can claim relationship to men who hav won honor and fame, whose achievements hav made this nation their debtor. And yet in no one instance is it necessary to introduce ou speakers on this occasion as 'belonging' to any one. Their own achievements are sufficient guar antee. Their own names are deemed worthy o recognition. By their own deeds are they iden tified as members of the human race."

Marriage of Woman Homesteader to an Alien

An interesting piece of legislation passed th House of Representatives last Monday. It pro vides that a woman citizen of the United State who has initiated a claim to a tract of publi land shall be entitled to a certificate for suc entry notwithstanding her marriage with a alien.

Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska, who introduced th bill, explained that its purpose was to reliev women homesteaders from the disastrous effect of the expatriation act, which deprives an American woman who marries a foreigner o her right of citizenship in the United States. A the present time a woman who has for five year lived up to the requirements of the homestea laws is obliged to forfeit her homestead if sh marries a foreigner before she makes her fina proof.

Although the Act passed the House withou objection, some very curious statements wer made in the course of debate upon it. The prin ciple that it is unjust to expatriate an America woman on her marriage with an alien was no touched upon at all. The injustice of depriving a woman homesteader of the result of her har work on account of marriage with an alien wa recognized. The main doubt, however, existin in the minds of legislators, was whether ther were enough cases of such injustice to make leg islation necessary. This point was mildly dis puted for a time. Mr. Mann finally greatly helpe the proposed bill by suggesting that we ough to encourage the foreigner to marry and settl down on an American homestead. "That," sai Mr. Mann, "is the best way of making the new comer a good citizen." This overpowering ar gument carried the day.

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HOW CONGRESS WORKS

By W. Leavitt Stoddard

TWO important facts have been established as a result of legislative experimentation in recent Congresses. One is that Congress is under the domination of the majority party; the other, that the majority party is under the domination of public opinion and will act as instructed by public opinion if instructed with sufficient force and at the psychological moment. These are not new facts, but they are facts that are news to many people.

Much is heard of the "bi-partisan machine" in politics and in Congress. It is, of course, true that certain interests desiring legislation work through any and every political party available to their ends. The National Association of Manufacturers, for example, which President Wilson and Col. Mulhall were kind enough to aid in exposing, was Democratic in Democratic states and Republican in Republican commonwealths. The anti-labor lobby in general has adopted the same tactics. The child-labor reformers, the social workers, and in fact every kind of lobbyist for almost every variety of bill which Congress has been asked to pass has utilized every faction and section of each and every political party. In this way measures have been lost and passed, neglected and considered with varying degrees of efficiency. Bi-partisanship, or "pan-partisanship," running into non-partisanship, has been and to a certain degree still is, the political order of the day.

But the fact remains that the shortest way for a measure to become law is still the oldest way—for it to become first a party measure. Let a bill be at once endorsed by a party and backed by powerful public opinion, and it can be rammed through any Congress. A few illustrations from recent history will make this point clear.

Let us first take the story of a bill that has failed. I mean the Lewis bill for the government ownership and operation of the telephone systems of the nation. This bill was carefully drawn by an expert. Mr. Lewis had behind him a mass of information and a theory whose soundness few are able seriously to shake. He had the endorsement of the Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson. He had the support of the labor and socialist press, the support of a large section of the agricultural press, and the support of the many and powerful government ownership propagandists who are not allied with any of these movements or organizations. Although his telephone bill has been before the country but a short time, it is already endorsed by a strong public opinion.

Mr. Lewis' bill, however, remains in committee with no immediate prospect of emergence therefrom. The reason for this pigeon-holing is well known to members of Congress and to officials of the administration, no matter how little they may say about it. The reason is that the Democratic party has not yet made up its mind to make the Lewis bill a party measure. Possibly the Democrats do not want to make it a party measure because they fear "big business," or because they are not quite certain that its passage would be politically expedient: this is not the point. The point is, simply, that if President Wilson should signify that he wishes the Lewis bill passed, then his party in Congress would attempt to pass it and would probably succeed; or, if the party in control of Congress, ignoring, as it has the constitutional right to ignore, the President and his wishes, should make the Lewis bill a party measure, it could put it through forthwith. The President might or might not sign the measure, and in the event of a veto Congress might or might not by a two-thirds vote pass it over his adverse signature.

Mr. Lewis has said that if he could get a vote on his bill it would pass the House. He can not get a vote on it because the leaders of the Democratic party in the House refuse him the permission to have the roll called. His bill, therefore, is for the present practically dead.

Every important measure that has passed the present Congress became a party measure before it became law. Moreover, every important measure that has passed the present Congress became law **because** it first became a party measure. The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill became law because it was a party measure with the Democrats, and a study of the votes on it in the House and Senate will show that the roll-calls were, in the main, of a partisan character. The Glass-Owen currency reform bill was passed, it is true, by the votes of both Republicans and Democrats, but it was formed in Democratic caucus and conference and the machinery of the Democratic party was utilized to speed it on its way. Had the machinery of the Democratic party been opposed to this measure, it would not have passed, for it could not have come to a vote. The reason that there has been no rural credits legislation at the present session is that the party has split on this question—the President can not agree with the ideas of Congress. The reason that there seems to be, at this writing, a fair chance for the passage of five conservation bills through the House at least is that the Democratic party has made these five bills a portion of its program, and has put behind them the force of the party mechanism.

Here and there party lines break down and "non-political" bills are let through. The dominant party, however, in the last analysis, controls and governs any such break.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

The President and the Suffragists

That the President is in a difficult position in regard to the woman suffrage cause no one can deny. He cannot refuse to see its advocates, without being accused of fearing to hear their arguments. When he sees them, he is promptly asked extremely embarrassing questions; he yesterday declined to submit to questioning, and is reported to have withdrawn rather brusquely. His difficulty is due to the error of judgment he made last year in telling the Suffragists that he could not advocate their cause because there was nothing in the Democratic platform endorsing it, and that he as party leader was bound by that platform. It was obvious that this would return to plague him, for just about that time he was urging upon Congress a provision for Presidential primaries, very different from that in the Baltimore platform, and embarking upon his campaign for a repeal of the Panama Canal tolls act. This repeal proposal, as was pointed out to Mr. Wilson yesterday, was not only not authorized in the platform, but was directly contrary to its specific instructions. To this unanswerable presentation of his own involved position Mr. Wilson made no reply yesterday, confining himself to a statement of his belief that the Suffrage issue was a matter best treated by the individual States and not by Congress.—**N. Y. Evening Post, July 1.**

An Issue That Should Be Faced

When the women Suffragists of the country sent a delegation to President Wilson some months ago he informed them that he could do nothing for their cause because it was outside the scope of the Democratic national platform. Yesterday when the Suffragists returned with the knowledge that Mr. Wilson could no longer plead his old excuse without laying himself open to an embarrassing retort, he put forward the plea that women's suffrage is a state and not a national issue and that for this reason he declines to exercise his influence in support of the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is quite true that at the present time suffrage is a State issue. It is the purpose of the pending resolution to pave the way for making it a national one. If the women had gone to the President urging the passage of a congressional statute his position would have been quite proper, but under the circumstances it amounts to an attempt at evasion.

If Mr. Wilson is opposed to suffrage that is nothing to be ashamed of, and he could either decline to talk at all or he should be frank in the expression of his views. Even those who might disagree with him would respect him for his straightforwardness. But no one, Suffragist or anti, cares to have the women of the nation treated as they have been treated on the occasion of their recent visits to the White House. —**Detroit Pree Press, July 1.**

Righto Woodrow!

"I do not consider it proper for me to submit myself to cross-examination in the light of what I have already said," President Wilson told 700 Suffragettes after turning down their plea that he endorse national suffrage.

No man ever wants to explain to even one woman what is inexplainable.—**Denver Express, July 1.**

Woman suffrage, Mr. Wilson told the ladies yesterday, is a state issue, not a national one. With Mr. Wilson an issue is a State issue if he is not interested in it, and a national issue if he is.—**B. L. T. in The Chicago Tribune, July 2.**

Equal suffrage is a matter of states rights, says President Wilson. This is what some very good people thought of human slavery.—**San Diego Sun, July 1.**

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

ON the 4th of July, the day we celebrate the signing of the Declaration of American independence, President Wilson addressed a large gathering in Independence Square, where the great act of 1776 took place. The speech gives the Suffragists much food for serious thought:

"Liberty does not consist, my fellow citizens," said the President, "in mere general declarations as to the rights of man. It consists of the translation of those declarations into definite action. Therefore, standing here where the declaration was adopted, reading its business-like sentences we ought to ask ourselves, What is there in it for us? There is nothing in it for us unless we can translate it into terms of our own condition and of our own lives. We must reduce it to what the lawyers call a bill of particulars. It contains a bill of particulars—the bill of particulars of 1776—and if we are to revitalize it we have to fill it with a bill of particulars of 1914. * * *

"We set up this nation, and we proposed to set it up, on the rights of man. We did not name any differences between one race and another; we did not set up any barriers against any particular race or people, but opened our gates to the world and said: All men who wish to be free may come to us and they will be welcome. We said, this independence is not merely for us—a selfish thing for our own private use, but for everybody to whom we can find the means of extending it. * * *

"I am willing to get anything for an American that money can buy except the rights of other men. I will not help any man buy a power he should not exercise over his fellow beings.

"You know what a big question there is in Mexico. Eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people have never been allowed to have a 'look-in' in regard to their government and the rights which have been exercised by the other fifteen per cent. Do you suppose that circumstance is not sometimes in my thought? * * *

"Every patriotic American is a man who is not niggardly and selfish in the things he needs that make for human liberty and the rights of man, but wants to share it with the whole world. And he is never so proud of the great flag as when it means for other people as well as himself the symbol of liberty and freedom. * * *

"The world is becoming more complicated every day. * * * That is the reason why I am so glad to know there are some simple things in the world. One of those simple things is principle.

"Honesty is a perfectly simple thing. It is hard for me to believe that when a man is dishonest he does not know it. It is hard for me to believe, under most circumstances, when a man has to choose between two ways that he does not know which is the right way and which is the wrong way. And no man who has chosen the wrong way ought even to come into Independence Square—he ought to be put out of Independence Square; that is not where he belongs. He ought not to come within the sound of voices uttered where the Declaration of Independence was adopted. * * *

"Every idea has got to be started by somebody and it is a lonely thing to start anything. Yet you have to start it if there is a man's blood in you and if you love the country that you are pretending to work for. * * *

"I earnestly believe in the Democracy not only of America, but in the power of any awakened people to govern and control its own affairs. * * *

"My dream is this: That as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America * * * it will also turn to America for those moral inspirations that lie at the base of human freedom. * * * That America will come to that day when all shall know she puts human rights above all other rights and that her flag is the flag not only of America but of humanity.

"What other great people, I ask, has devoted itself to this exalted ideal? To what other nation in the world can we look for instant sympathy that thrills the whole body politic when men anywhere are fighting for their rights?

"I do not know that there ever will be a declaration of independence, a statement of grievances, of mankind; but I believe if any such document is ever drawn it will be drawn in the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence, and that America has lifted the light that will shine unto all generations and guide the feet of mankind to the goal of justice, liberty and peace."

For liberal women of sympathetic mind, it is NOT hard to believe that a man does not know which is the right way and which is the wrong way; otherwise it would be impossible for the human mind to grasp the attitude of a man who had denied all help to a body of American women asking for freedom, who has said that his first duty was to his party, that until his party recognized the principle of the freedom of women, it was impossible for him as its leader to "start anything" and who thereupon, exactly four days later, delivers an eloquent oration on the birthplace of American freedom upon the coming declaration of independence for all mankind. It is perfectly evident that the President is thrilled, is genuinely thrilled, at the thought of securing independence to the Mexican, to the Filipino, to the foreigner on our shores, and to all sorts and conditions of men, but where women are concerned his mind is dark.

It is for the women of America to lift the light that will guide his feet to the goal of justice, liberty, and peace.

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RULES COMMITTEE FAILS TO MEET

The Scheduled Meeting

DEMOCRATIC members of the Rules Committee fled last Wednesday, July 1st, before the delegation of women which descended upon the Capitol to remind them of their pledge to hold a meeting of the committee on that day to consider the resolution allotting time for the consideration at this session of the proposed Constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

In the delegation were women from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, and the far-off State of Washington. They knew no help for their measure would be forthcoming from the White House and they knew that Representative Henry, chairman of the committee, was in Texas. But they could not believe that the other members who had promised consideration of the special rule would refuse to hold the scheduled meeting and would consent to a month's delay on this and all other subjects before them.

Representative Campbell of Kansas (Rep.) on the preceding day had promised the Suffragists that he would be on hand and the women who had come from all parts of the country to join in the deputation to the White House, promised to do what they could to persuade his colleagues to meet with him.

Arriving at the capitol at 10:30, the hour arranged for the meeting, the delegation went at once to the Rules Committee room. The room was deserted. In a few moments Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin (Rep.) looked in.

"Oh, Mr. Lenroot," cried Miss Elsie Hill of Connecticut, "do come in. We know there is a quorum of the committee in town and we are going to try to have them assemble. Mr. Campbell will be here in a moment. Won't you stay?"

Mr. Lenroot explained that he understood the meeting had been postponed. He promised to return should it be decided to hold the meeting after all, and departed. After a hasty conference, the delegation divided, and leaving a few women on guard in the committee room, the others sought the members of the committee in their offices, and elsewhere in the building.

Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania (Progressive) promised to remain in his office until noon, ready to respond should a meeting be called. Representative Campbell came in and waited in the Rules Committee room for some time, but a most elusive disposition manifested itself on the part of the remaining committee members.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee, one of the few Democrats who could be found, told Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Anna McCue of Philadelphia that he would not attend the meeting, and if he did he should vote against reporting out the rule. He did not believe, he said, in a constitutional amendment enfranchising women. Mrs. Lewis urged that in that case it would be his privilege to vote against it in the House. "Don't you think," she said, "that you ought to give the House a chance to vote upon it?"

"No," said Representative Garrett. "I consider it my duty to prevent a measure of which I do not approve from coming before the House for consideration."

Of the other Democrats who could be found, none would consent to ask that a meeting be called. "Find Pou," they said. "If he will call a meeting, we'll attend." In the absence of Representative Henry, Mr. Pou of North Carolina is the ranking member of the committee.

Several hours were then spent by the delegation in searching for Mr. Pou. He could not be found at his office, or on the floor of the House, or in the restaurant, or in the lobbies. Members of the deputation were stationed at all points where it was thought possible that he might be located while others waited in the Rules Committee room in case he should arrive there. He did not appear until very late in the afternoon. He then announced that as a result of an interchange of telegrams between himself and Representative Henry, it had been decided to call no meetings of the committee until the latter's return to Washington. He said that Mr. Henry's telegram had asked particularly that no meeting be held during his absence.

The members of the deputation, almost all of whom had come from a considerable distance, departed amazed at this most convincing demonstration of the light esteem in which a measure of vital interest to the women of the whole country is held by the majority which controls the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives. Before leaving they inquired why they had not been informed that the committee had decided to postpone the meeting, but no explanation was vouchsafed. The members of the committee seemed to think it quite unnecessary that the women who were interested should have been informed of the change in plans.

Appeal to Mr. Pou by North Carolina Suffragists

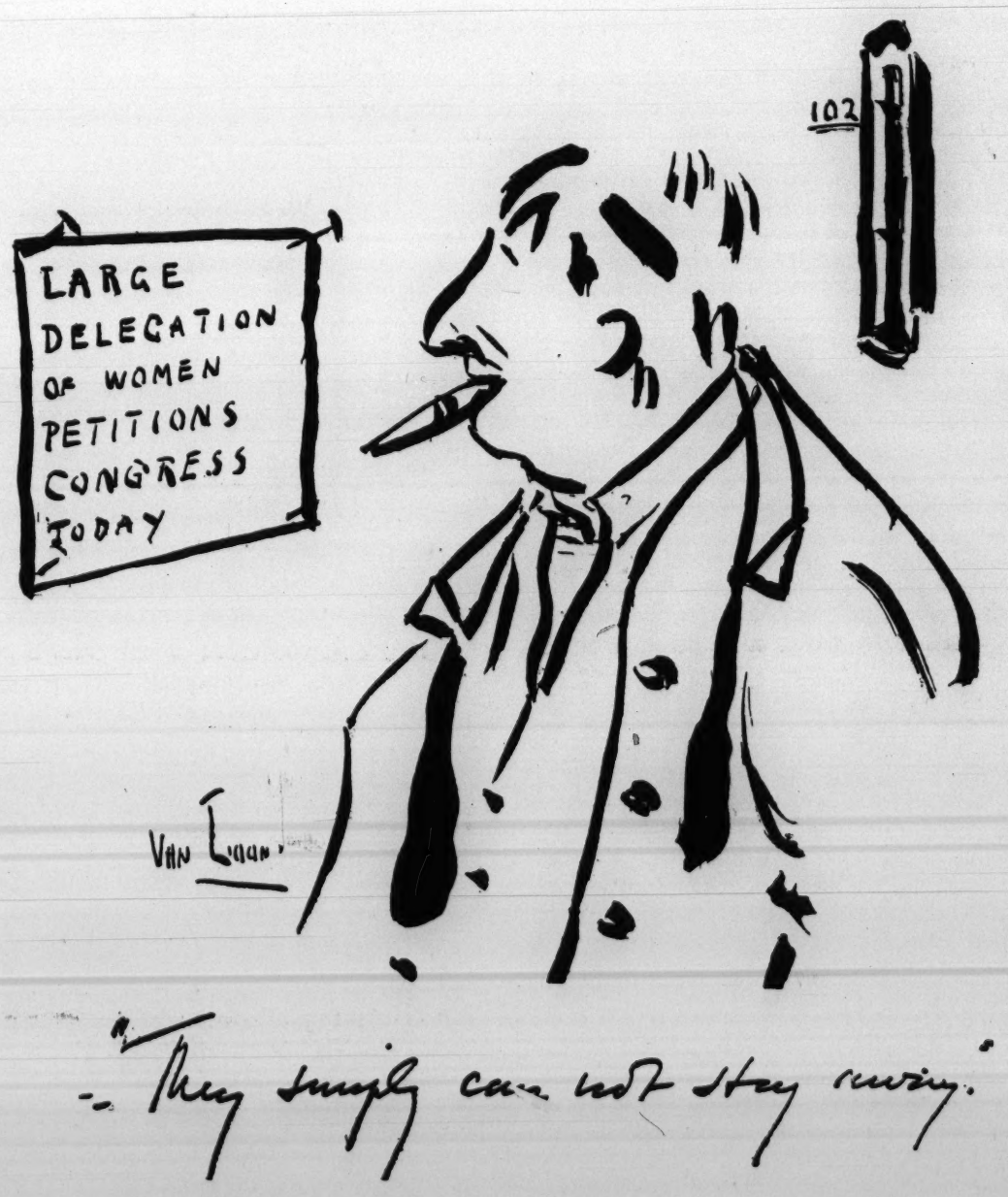
THE absolute control exerted by the Democrats on the Rules Committee was again manifested when on Friday, July 3, a delegation of North Carolina members of the Congressional Union tried in vain to prevail upon Representative Pou as ranking member, to call a meeting of his committee to consider the Suffrage resolution pending before it.

Mr. Pou is a North Carolinian and an avowed believer in woman suffrage. Although he had not appeared at the Capitol until late in the afternoon, on Wednesday when the Suffragists from Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey were urging the members of the Rules Committee to keep their pledge to hold a meeting for the consideration of House Resolution 514, he was in his office when the North Carolina women arrived, on Friday morning. He at once arose, donned his coat, and greeted Miss Virginia Arnold, of Waynesboro, who presented the other members of the delegation.

Miss Arnold told Representative Pou that, while the women of his State appreciated his personally friendly attitude toward the question of equal suffrage, they felt that the time had come for definite action on his part. He could, if he would, call a meeting of the Rules Committee, and vote in favor of allotting time for the consideration at this session of the Mondell resolution. She urged that he take this action.

Mr. Pou stated his position with great frankness. He was, as they were aware, in favor of woman suffrage, but party considerations prevented his compliance with their request. The seven Democratic members of the committee, he explained, always acted in harmony, and they had met informally and agreed that in the absence of Mr. Henry and in accordance with his wishes, no meeting of the committee should be called during the present month. This decision, he added, was upheld by the expressed wishes of 200 Democratic members of the House.

Miss Arnold then asked if nothing could be done in view of the obstacles described by Mr.



Pou to bring about a meeting before the return of Mr. Henry on August 1. She asked if Mr. Pou himself would be willing to use his influence to this end. The North Carolina representative declared that in the face of Mr. Henry's action in telegraphing the members of the committee to request that no meetings be called in his absence, and after the democratic members of the committee, supported by the approval of 200 of their colleagues in the House had agreed to comply with his request, he felt he had not the moral right to call a meeting. In fact, he added, should he do so, only Republicans and the one Progressive would attend, there would be no quorum, and his own position in the matter would be distinctly embarrassing.

He could make but one suggestion, and he admitted that it represented a very forlorn hope. If there could be found four Democratic members of the committee (four constituting a majority of the Democrats on the Rules Committee) who would agree to attend a meeting, he would call one. He went a step further and promised that if three could be found to consent to a meeting he would himself make the fourth, vote with them, and constitute a majority. He added that he felt sure it would be impossible to secure even three Rules Committee Democrats who would agree to avoid the delay proposed by Chairman Henry.

Mrs. M. E. Brooke of Beaufort then asked Mr. Pou if he did not consider that it was unfair to have so vital a question blocked by the action of a committee. Somewhat disconcerted, Mr. Pou protested that he could not go on record as admitting that his own committee was unfair. He added, however, that he would like to be able to convince the Democratic Party that they will need the votes of the women in the equal suffrage States at the next election.

Among the women in the North Carolina delegation were Mrs. J. C. Mosher of Salisbury, Miss Mildred Koonce of Newbern, and Mrs. Lillian Fant of Raleigh.

New Jersey Deputation

(By a Member of the Deputation.)

AS a New Jersey woman, I came with others to Washington to ask Mr. Pou of the Rules Committee to call a meeting for the consideration of the special rule on our measure. Three days we waited at the capitol without finding Mr. Pou. Finally on Monday, July 6th, we were informed by his clerk that it was useless for us to wait longer as Mr. Pou had already told a delegation of women from his own State that he was unwilling to call a meeting on his own responsibility, but if three other Democrats would agree to meet he would make the fourth, and in that way the Rules Committee could meet. We asked if the meeting could not be held if enough Republican and Progressive members would attend to make the quorum, but were told that Mr. Pou would not call it without a majority of the Democrats being present; that it made no difference what the Republican and Progressive members thought, as the Democrats constituted a majority of the committee and would act as a unit.

The rest of the delegation and myself proceeded immediately to seek the necessary Democrats. We found that Mr. Cantrill of Kentucky and Mr. Goldfogle of New York would be away from Washington until the first of August. Mr. Hardwick of Georgia was not expected to return before Fall. Mr. Garrett of Tennessee was at Atlantic City for the day. Mr. Foster of Illinois proved to be the only Democratic member of the committee, beside Mr. Pou, who was in town.

We found Mr. Foster at his office and at once asked his help. He was very ready to say that he believed in suffrage in Illinois, but refused absolutely to be one of the four to call a meeting of the Rules Committee.

Dorothy Osborne.

The Advisory Council

NOTHING could speak more eloquently of the widespread interest in the campaign in behalf of the Bristow-Mondell amendment than the cordiality with which prominent women from every part of the country are accepting invitations to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union.

"I am willing and glad to have my name on your Advisory Council," writes Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, "to testify to my feeling for the cause, and my admiration for the work of the Union."

Mrs. Marks is perhaps more widely known as Josephine Preston Peabody. She is the author of "The Piper," the beautiful play which won the Stratford prize in 1910, "The Book of the Little Past," and "The Singing Man." She is the wife of Professor Lionel S. Marks, of Harvard University.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland, California, formerly vice president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has consented to serve. Other distinguished women who have within the last few days added their names to those announced last week are Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College. Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, President of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey; Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, President of the Home and School League of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dora G. S. Hazard, Vice President of the Women's Political Union of New York; Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, of "Wyndygoul," Connecticut, President of the Greenwich Suffrage League. Mrs. Seton is not only well known as an author and illustrator, but is an authority on book design and make up. She has contributed to the leading magazines of London, Paris and New York, and is the author of "A Woman Tenderfoot" and "Nimrod's Wife." She is president of the Pen and Brush Club, the Music Lovers, and a director of the McDowell Club.

Congressional Union in Minnesota

As a logical result of the intense interest existing in Minnesota in the Bristow-Mondell amendment a branch of the Congressional Union has sprung into being at St. Paul to back up this Federal work. Word was received at Washington headquarters that an organization of the Fourth Congressional District of Minnesota was perfected on the 23d of June, when Mrs. William E. Bramhall was elected chairman and Mrs. H. A. Tomlinson secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Bramhall is known as a most effective worker. This has been shown by the fact that already a hundred letters have poured in upon Representative Frederick C. Stevens of the Fourth District of Minnesota, urging his support of the Bristow-Mondell resolution. This energetic chairman plans to keep up a similar campaign as long as necessary. The inauguration of the Congressional Union organization in Minnesota is due largely to the work and enthusiasm of Mrs. Lenora Austin Hamlin, executive chairman of the Woman Suffrage State Central Committee. Another very helpful member of the Union in Minnesota is Mrs. Alden H. Potter, also a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman Suffrage State Central Committee. Mrs. Potter has undertaken to make possible a Congressional Union holiday campaign covering the State of Minnesota during August.

Zona Gale on the Club women's Endorsement

THE chief significance of the action of th General Federation of Women's Clubs re garding equal suffrage, is not in the passag of the resolution, but in the fact that there wa no opposition on the floor of the house, an none at all, save the small minority report whicl was registered a day or two later.

None of those who most earnestly hoped t see an endorsement had any idea that it coul go through without somebody speaking agains it. When the resolution was read which gave th "moral support of the General Federation" t equal suffrage, in the belief that sex should b no bar to the ballot, the key note of the manne of its acceptance was struck by Miss L. E Stearns of Wisconsin, who did not make the mis take of fervor, but who with dignity and sim plicity took the action for granted, as the ma jority were taking it for granted; and when a Southern woman next endorsed the resolution it went through without further discussion, an with not enough negatives to leave anybody i doubt.

Before this, Indiana and Illinois and Wisconsi and other States, at State meetings, had endorse equal suffrage, and there was fine humor an much meaning in the fact that so small was th negative vote that there was needed to registe it the courage which only a few years ago wa required to speak or vote in the affirmative upo the question.

The Civics Department of the General Federa tion, with seventeen members, two of whom wer abroad and could not be reached, had the signa tures of thirteen of its members to the followin resolution, which the passage of the Suffrage res olution made it unnecessary to present:

"Whereas, This department finds in its work in Civics an area co-incident to the work regu lated by both statutes and ordinances, and

"Whereas, It finds that civic workers are con stantly hampered by inability to help form th laws governing the conditions which we are try ing to revise, be it

"Resolved, That this department endorse an legitimate effort to bring the indirect service o civic work close to the direct service of Nationa and State and Municipal legislation, including es pecially the tool of the franchise for women."

There was, even before the general resolutio was introduced, no questioning where lay th sympathy of the majority of the women at th convention. And this was due singly to growt along the logical lines of those engaged in th growing study and activities of the federation.

For in the early days of clubs and of federation self-culture and planting and beautifying did no drive home to anybody the need of the ballot fo women. But as the work changed, the estimat of the need changed; juvenile courts, child labor factory and shop conditions, hours, sanitation wages—these became the area in which the club moved and worked, and it is work such as thi that is hampered by women's lack of the sim plest of the tools for efficient citizenship.

No one who felt all this will ever forget Jun 13th at the Chicago Biennial, when the passag of the Suffrage resolution in the morning wa followed by the afternoon announcement of th Illinois Supreme Court's decision on the con stitutionality of the Suffrage bill in Illinois, an the banquet of a thousand Suffragists in the Con gress Hotel in the evening, planned long befor either result could be forecast.

The effect of the whole situation cannot b overestimated, not as Suffrage propaganda, bu as of straight educational value in the slow reve lation of why suffrage for women is indispensa ble.

Zona Gale,
Chairman Civics Section of the General **Federation.**

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Headquarters: Newport, Rhode Island

Organizer: Miss Doris Stevens

Headquarters Opened

THE summer work began in earnest on the first of July, when Congressional Union organizers left Washington Headquarters for various holiday resorts in different parts of the country. Miss Doris Stevens left for Newport, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs for Norfolk, Va., and Miss Brennan for Atlantic City, at all of which places the summer activities commenced this week. Miss Anna McCue went to Philadelphia, where she has started a campaign among those who are unable to take advantage of the holiday season. Meanwhile those who had already left Washington are continuing their activities. Mrs. Dorothy Earle writes from Tyringham, Massachusetts: "We had an evening Suffrage meeting at Miss Beulah Cannan's. Constance Leupp, Mrs. Millard, president of the North Adams Suffrage League, and I spoke. I explained the Bristow-Mondell resolution, after which resolutions were unanimously passed calling upon the Rules Committee to report out the resolution allotting time for the consideration of our amendment this session."

Mrs. John Jay White and Miss Ruth Noyes, with Mrs. Frances Maule Bjorkman as the principal speaker, held the first open-air meeting ever known in the village of Tannersville in the Catskill Mountains. On July 3rd, they held a large meeting in the town hall and on the Fourth had a Suffrage automobile in the Firemen's parade and held open-air meetings at every possible place afterward. Mrs. White and Miss Noyes plan to open headquarters in Tannersville for the summer. They will also have a Suffrage school for three or four days to interest the young people. Later they will undertake a horseback Suffrage trip through the mountains, holding meetings at all settlements through which they pass.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, writes that she will co-operate in every way possible in the Congressional Union work on the New Jersey coast. She is planning, in conjunction with the Union, a large meeting at Asbury Park, in the interest of the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

Norfolk Meetings

THE changing attitude of the South in regard to woman suffrage was shown in a marked fashion during the visit to Norfolk, Virginia, last week. Three open-air meetings were held which attracted large and interested audiences. One on the Custom House steps in the late afternoon of the 2nd caused an unusual stir—ministers, prominent lawyers, and business men stood with the crowd to hear the plea for equal suffrage. In the evening several hundred pleasure seekers stood for fifty minutes, about the bandstand at Ocean View, the popular ocean resort of Norfolk, absorbed in the arguments, unmindful of the attractions of the place. The following day I spoke before the Equal Suffrage League of Portsmouth. The mayor of the city sat through the entire meeting, apparently the most interested person present. It being a Suffrage club, the discussion was largely confined to the best methods of securing enfranchisement. Every one felt deeply the sanity of Federal action. The mayor expressed himself as being heartily in sympathy with this line of endeavor, and pledged himself to assist the local women in every possible way. Many new members were secured for the Congressional Union, and intense interest was shown in the Bristow-Mondell resolution.

Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

Independence Day in Philadelphia

AFTER reading that President Wilson was going to speak in Independence Hall, July 4th, with the Governors of the Thirteen Original States, and that 50,000 people were expected, we decided to have a meeting quite near, at the same time. The idea was not to work in opposition, but to get the overflow crowd. We arrived at our meeting place before the President reached his and went through Independence Square, with our regalia, selling "Suffragists" and advertising our meeting across the street. Many of the crowd followed us over. I acted as chairman of the meeting, speaking twenty minutes. By this time our audience numbered about 500. Then I introduced Mrs. Marie McDonald, who has a most powerful voice and cannot only get a large crowd, but can hold it. When the band announced the President's arrival, Mrs. McDonald told the crowd to go over and see the President. She said: "I will not attempt to compete with our President. When you have heard him, come back and I will continue." Some of the men refused to go and said they preferred to hear her. Mrs. McDonald stopped for about ten minutes. Then the crowd began to return, bringing others until we had about 1,500 people listening. Some of the audience were inclined to be hilarious, yet on the whole they were very attentive. Between papers and collection we realized six dollars. We left amid clapping and cheering after almost two hours' talking.

Friday at noon, I spoke at Jos. Browley Y. W. C. A., connected with the North American Lace Company, to about twenty-five girls. This was the first time they had heard a talk on suffrage.

Friday evening I succeeded in getting the floor at a labor union meeting (cloth weavers). After I had talked propaganda, the workings of Congress and the Bristow-Mondell amendment, a man arose and asked me why I didn't bring factory workers along and let them tell their story if I expected to make an impression on working men. He said: "You are not like us. Why don't you send someone who is, to talk to us?" I could see by the expression on the other men's faces they agreed with him. When he finished I said: "The fact that I use better English than the average factory worker does not say that I have had any more opportunities than they have had, but that I have spent my evenings trying to improve myself." I named the different factories where I had worked; referred to a strike I had taken part in; that I had been a member of the Hosiery Workers' Union; had gone to work at just as early an age as other factory workers, and was trying to educate the working women to want the ballot. One of the other members called out: "Now are you satisfied?" and the audience seemed to be with me. They told me they would take a vote on the resolution after I left the room—a rule of the union. If they passed it the secretary would send it to Representatives Mitchell Palmer and Robert Henry. They bade me a pleasant good-bye and I don't doubt but that they passed the resolution. This was one occasion when I was glad to be a factory worker; it saved me a great deal of embarrassment.

Mrs. Lowenburg, Mrs. Lewis and I will speak at all the factories and labor unions we possibly can. Miss Brennan and I are going to Vineland, N. J., on July 11th, to hold two meetings arranged through Mrs. Harry Lowenburg.

Anna McCue,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Work Begun at Atlantic City

EVERYTHING here seems propitious for a very successful campaign. We are to have a busy day tomorrow getting our permits for the beach meetings. We plan a huge purple, white and gold umbrella for the sands, under which we will have speeches each day and sell our literature. I have several offers of help already.

We drove an automobile decorated in our purple, white and gold colors around the town and all the way to Longport yesterday. It was a splendid advertisement of the coming campaign on the coast. Several times we were stopped by people on the streets who asked what the colors meant. When we told them "Votes for Women" and the Bristow-Mondell federal amendment to the United States Constitution, they one and all replied: "Good for you. We're with you."

Mary A. D. Brennan,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Work in Nevada

(Report by Miss Vernon, who is assisting the State Equal Franchise Society of Nevada.)

We are holding some big open-air meetings and also speaking at small indoor meetings. I spoke at one little tea at the home of Mrs. O'Goode last Thursday afternoon and addressed the Clerks' Union last Friday night. On June 16th I went to Lovelock, a town about 100 miles from here, to address a meeting there, arranged by a society that we helped to organize about a month ago.

In addition to the above, I am still attending to the press work in Reno and sending the Bulletin through the State.

The chief work going on at headquarters in Reno, where I am in charge during Miss Martin's absence, is the circularization of the State with literature. We have mailed literature to about 4,000 voters during the last few days. The credit of this work belongs to Mrs. Bessie Eichelberger, the State Treasurer, who has taken charge of the literature distribution in the most energetic and capable manner.

Tomorrow, Thursday, the 25th, the Reno Suffragists are giving a large reception at the home of Mrs. James Dunn and I am to make a short speech there.

We think Suffrage will win here next November.

Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

New Members

AMONG the prominent women whom the Congressional Union has welcomed into membership during the past week are, Mrs. John W. Alexander, of New York, wife of the eminent artist. Miss Helen Todd of California, who is known from one end of the country to the other as a Suffrage lecturer; Mrs. Meta L. Stearn of New York, prominent both as a writer and lecturer, and Mrs. Josepha Whitney of New Haven, Conn., an officer of the Connecticut Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Whitney was one of the speakers at the mass meeting preceding the club women's deputation to the President last week, and Miss Todd was one of the speakers at the garden party at the home of Mrs. Wm. Kent, in the evening of the same day.

Petitions to Congress

IN the Senate on June 29th, petitions asking for a national woman suffrage amendment were presented on behalf of their constituents by Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire, Kern of Indiana, Clapp of Minnesota, Sheppard of Texas, Weeks of Massachusetts, O'Gorman of New York; on June 30th, by Lea of Tennessee; on July 1st, by Shively of Indiana, Newlands of Nevada, and Chamberlain of Oregon; on July 2d, by Martin of Virginia, and on July 3d, by Shafroth of Colorado.

In the House of Representatives, on June 29th, similar petitions were presented by Representatives Ainey of Pennsylvania, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Barton of Nebraska, Booher of Missouri, Brodbeck of Pennsylvania, Casey of Pennsylvania, Clark of Missouri, Dillon of South Dakota, Donovan of Connecticut, Hay of Virginia, Knowland of California, McCoy of New Jersey, Moon of Tennessee, Roberts of Nevada, Samuel W. Smith of Michigan, Smith of New York, Stevens of Minnesota, Talcott of New York, Tuttle of New Jersey and Winslow of Massachusetts; on June 30th, by Anthony of Kansas, Buchanan of Illinois, Gray of Indiana, Helm of Kentucky, Keister of Pennsylvania, Kiess of Pennsylvania, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Lafferty of Oregon, Moore of Pennsylvania and Underhill of New York; on July 1st, by Flood of Virginia, Floyd of Arkansas, Gittins of New York, Langley of Kentucky, Lee of Pennsylvania, Lesher of Pennsylvania, Maguire of Nebraska, Mitchell of Massachusetts, Morin of Pennsylvania and Woodruff of Michigan; on July 2d, by Clark of Florida, Farr of Pennsylvania, Gardner of Massachusetts, Griest of Pennsylvania, Hamilton of New York and O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, and on July 3d, by Lobeck of Nebraska, Payne of New York and Thomas of Kentucky.—**(From the Congressional Record.)**

New Subscribers

ONE of our most devoted workers, Mrs. Lucretia M. B. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has sent word that she will try to secure at least one new subscriber to "The Suffragist" each week. If every reader of the paper would follow this example we would soon have a circulation which would enable us to make an impression on public opinion and bring large numbers of workers into the campaign for the Federal Amendment, in a way that at present we are unable to do. If you cannot obtain one new reader each week, you can at least procure one new reader during the summer. Will you not attempt this, as a beginning?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

June 22nd to July 2.

Miss M. Janet Miller	2
Mrs. William Kent	1
Miss Gertrude Watkins	2
Dr. Mary T. Stevens	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. H. H. Halliday	5
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Edith B. Hansche	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Mary Brennan	1
Mrs. Alden H. Potter	4
	22
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	61
	83

Press Comment

The President and Suffrage

The President is obviously insincere and disingenuous when he declines to discuss the issue at all and bases his refusal upon the plea that as it was not treated in the Baltimore platform he is estopped from any consideration of it whatsoever.

Nobody knows better than the bright, alert and politically well-equipped women who are urging this necessary and inevitable reform that President Wilson is now pressing a plan for national primaries not referred to in the platform, and has just forced the repeal of the Panama tolls law, though his platform applauded that measure.

When confronted by a group of ladies with this evidence of insincerity and equivocation the President lost his temper and retired—indeed, there was no other retort available for him.

In the hands of the Suffrage workers of the Nation is a map showing the progress made in the struggle for equal political rights for both sexes. Shaded portions show where the advance has been greatest, but the whole of the "Solid South," the stronghold of the Democratic Party, stands out in pure white. Even in local affairs woman, whatever her means, her intelligence, her contribution to the revenues of the State or county, is disfranchised in these communities where the habit of voting the Democratic ticket is hereditary and universal.

The scantest courtesy has been shown the equal suffrage advocates at the capital since both House and Senate have passed into the control of the Democratic Party. Incidents such as that of Tuesday, when a committee meeting, called for the purpose of discussing Suffrage legislation, was adjourned for a month without notice to the women interested, have not been uncommon.

In brief, the Democratic record, from the individual voters in the solid Democratic States up to the Democratic President, is one of hostility, more or less disguised, to equal suffrage.

This fact is likely to have a marked effect on party politics in the immediate future. The friends of suffrage are not likely to ignore so pronounced a position of hostility on the part of the Democrats. In many States they are in a position to resent it in a way that will seriously affect Democratic fortunes at Washington. Democratic Senators from Colorado or Oregon may pay the penalty for the equivocations of the President and the narrow bigotry of some party leaders from the South.—**New York American, July 2.**

Mr. Humphrey and the President

REPRESENTATIVE HUMPHREY (Republican) of the State of Washington called attention in the House of Representatives this week to President Wilson's unsatisfactory attitude toward the Suffrage question. He said in part:

"We would suppose that * * * the President would find courage to tell the people of this Nation where he stands on the question of woman suffrage. But perhaps Great Britain and the trans-continental railroads prefer that he wait until it is written into a Democratic National platform, until it is voted for by a Democratic Congress, until it is praised by a Democratic candidate for President, and then show the power of patronage and fear of defeat by compelling a panic-stricken Democratic majority cowardly to repudiate it."—**(Congressional Record, July 2, 1914.)**

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